- Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A
- Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic acid Supplementation for Preschool Children, pregnant and lactating women.

- National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)
- Improving agricultural and hotriculture procedure.
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes.

Diarrhoeal deaths due to climate changes

1272. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is a fact that due to climate changes endemic morbidity and mortality caused due to diarrohea diseases will be on the increase;

(b) whether it is also a fact that climate changes will have impact on floods and droughts that cause water-borne and communicable diseases;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking or propose to take any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (d) The findings of the Fourth Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are estimations of current scientific understanding of impacts of climate change on natural, managed and human systems, the capacity of these systems to adpat and their vulnerability. It sets out projected climate change related exposure likely to affect the health status of millions of people, particularly those with low adaptive capacity through,

- increases in malnutrition and consequent disorders, with implications for child growth and development.
- Increase deaths, diseases and injury due to heat waves, floods, storms, fires and droughts.
- The increased burden of Diarrhoeal diseases, primarily associated with floods and droughts.
- The increased frequency of cardio-respiratory diseases due to higher concentrations of ground level ozone related to climate change, and
- The altered spatial distribution of some infectious disease vectors.

A multiple strategy, which includes mitigation, adoption, technological development and research needs to be devised to diminish the risks associated with climate change. Sustainable development can definitely reduce the vulnerability to climate change by enhancing adaption capacity and increasing resilience.

Health is primarily a State subject and provision of medical relief for diseases like diarrhea and other communicable disease through primary and community health centres is looked

after by the State Governments. For addressing Public health emergencies, National Disaster Management Authority has been established and all stakeholders including the private hospitals/NGOs are called upon to provide medical relief/rehabilitation during medical emergencies. Unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation and hygiene are some of the causes of diarrhea.

The preventive measures taken by the local health authorities include provision of safe drinking water, improvement of personal and community hygiene, safe disposal of human excreta, undertaking appropriate health education, surveillance and monitoring distribution of chlorine tablets and ORS packets etc. Under National Rural Health Mission, services of Health, Drinking Water, Nutrition and Sanitation are integrated to provide effective services at grass root level.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments/ Union Territories by providing funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign, School Sanitation and Hygiene Education and Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for tackling quality related problems in respect of rural and urban drinking water supply. National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Delhi provides technical support to the State Governments and undertake surveillance, early detection and prevention and control of outbreaks of communicable diseases including diarrhea.

A integrated approach has been initiated with Department of Drinking Water Supply to provide the technical support to monitor the quality of drinking water in different States so as to prevent occurrence of water-borne diseases. A contingency plan to combat droughts and floods has been prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and has been circulated to all States.

The Government of India has launched an Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme in November, 2004 to further strengthen identification of out breaks of various diseases including diarrhea so that early intervention could be made and occurrence, disability and death due to such diseases could be reduced.

Universities and colleges conducting MDS course

1273. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the universities and colleges in the country conducting MDS course;

(b) the number of seats of MDS under different quotas in each of those universities and colleges;

(c) the procedure for admission being followed by them for conduct of entrance exams. and the dates of beginning of academic session in each of them; and

(d) the fee structure in each of such universities and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.